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THE PRESENT VALUE OF VACCINATION AGAINST DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA

The following is a Yugoslav summary of a lecture given by Dr Bozidar Markovic of Zagreb at the Congress of Doctors of the FPRY, Confederation of Medical Societies of the FPRY, held in Belgrade from 6 to 10 October 1948.7

Dysentery

Dysentery is steadily increasing all over the world and presents a more serious problem than typhus. Many investigators have participated in vaccination research since 1903. Due to the multiplicity of factors involved in vaccination evaluation, opinions were divided from the very beginning. On the basis of numerous experiments, medical science now regards vaccination as an excellent weapon for fighting dysentery; however, it is not 100-percent satisfactory.

Items covered in the report included: history and mechanism of parenteral immunization against mange; irradiated vaccines in the USSR and USA; chemically attenuated exotoxin -- empiricism yesterday, science today; important discovery of Cernohvostvov; anatoxin and criticism of Trcicki. The action of anavaccine is greater when administered in combination with other vaccines (Klueva). Additional items included: lipovaccine 1918; emulsion 1946; parenteral immunization against Flexner's bacillus (poliomyelitis); subcutaneous vaccination in the USSR; application of purified antigens and depots (Gefen); NIISI (Scientific Research and Experimental Medical Institute of the Red Army) vaccine; enteral vaccination (bistory, mechanism, experiments of Konsei and Nikolov); Blank - Kaminopetros; results of extensive experiments in the USSR; conditions for enterovaccination.

Cholera

This topic included discussion of the vaccines of Feran, Navkin, Grmaleya, and Kole as well as sensitized vaccine, serovaccine, and bili-vaccine (Besredka). Opinions were divided at first; science now regards anticholera vaccination as a

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valuable weapon for fighting this disease. The report also covered: results of Rasel, Graham, De Mora, Pasrice, Policera, Jaca, Laia, Cenu, De Vardeneza and Peterson; expert opinion on vaccination, based on the Madras epidemic; epidemic in Haiphong 1937, in Indochina 1939, and in Egypt 1947; intradermal inoculation; and the question as to which vaccine is best against cholera.

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